

REPORT NO.

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1. The following Soviet and Bulgarian personnel are connected with the Borieva Mine in an administrative capacity:
  - a. A certain Damajankov, a Soviet technician, married, has a 4-year-old son, lives in a building near the mines, receives a monthly pay of 60,000 leva, the most powerful person at the Borieva Mine,
  - b. A certain Komakov, a Soviet technician, assistant to Damajankov, wife died in 1950, has 8-year-old son, lives in the same building as Damajankov, allegedly receives a monthly pay of 50,000 leva;
  - c. A certain Uvalankov, a Soviet, unmarried, inspects the mine frequently;
  - d. An unidentified Soviet technician who works inside the mine;
  - e. Pavel Pavelov, a Bulgarian technician, lives with his wife and 1-year-old daughter in one of the buildings near the mine, receives 35,000 leva per month;
  - f. A certain Dedov, lives near the mine, has a wife, a 12-year-old son, and a 2-year-old daughter, receives 35,000 leva per month; and
  - g. Unidentified Bulgarian controllers who receive 25,000 to 30,000 leva per month.
2. Approximately 600 workers and approximately 15 administrative personnel work in the Borieva mine. Five of the administrative personnel are Soviet, and the remainder are Bulgarians.
3. The miners work in three teams; each team is obliged to produce at least 100 tons of ore in eight hours. The ore is a composition of lead and iron, but

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is also mixed with earth and stone and its exact composition is therefore difficult to determine. The same ore is obtained from all the mines.

4. The workers are divided as follows according to their branches:
  - a. Miners: these men work in the most dangerous places and do the hardest work; their daily pay is 620 leva;
  - b. Machinists: conduct the locomotive engines; they receive 420 leva per day;
  - c. Car Men: receive 350 leva per day; their job is to load the metal on the mine cars whose capacity is 1,000 to 1,200 kilos each; they then push the mine cars along tracks that follow a slight slope to where the elevator is; the elevator brings the cars to the surface where they are attached to the locomotive that is waiting; the locomotive in turn carries the mine cars to the concrete bunker which acts as a cistern, and where the cars are emptied; and
  - d. Loaders: machinist assistants and general workers receive 320 leva per day.

#### Interior of the Mine

5. The elevator, which may be considered the entrance to the mine, descends 200 meters below the surface of the earth; it is a double elevator with two shafts so that while one elevator goes down the other comes up. The elevator can carry two mine cars, 25 to 30 tons of merchandise, or twelve persons. There are three mine entrances along the elevator's course and one at the bottom. The entrances are at 50 meters, 100 meters, 150 meters, and 200 meters. At each of these entrances there are two tunnels that lead to the diggings. Each of these tunnels is three meters wide and two and one-half meters high, and has tracks along which the full or empty cars are pushed. The tunnels are slightly slanted; the slope is upward to the diggings and downward to the elevators.
6. The tunnels at the 50 meter depth are 700 meters in length. The tunnels at the 100 meter depth are 800 meters in length. Tunnels at the 150 meter depth are 600 meters in length, and tunnels at the 200 meter depth are 230 meters in length. There is no electricity along these tunnels, and everyone working in them is obliged to carry a carbide lamp.

#### Installations and Facilities

7. Locomotives: there are six locomotives, four of which are driven by fuel oil while the other two consume gasoline; they are of German make and of 700 h.p. each.
8. Mine Cars: the number of mine cars in service in and out of the mine is approximately 450; their weight when loaded is approximately 1,300 kilograms.
9. There are two German-make diesel engines which supply the necessary electric current for operating the elevator shaft and the compressors and installations in the workshop where the equipment used in the mine is manufactured and repaired.
10. There are three compressors which supply air to the mine and work the boring machines that drill holes for working in the mine.
11. There are two motors that pump out water to a depth of 200 meters.
12. There are crushers that break the ore into pieces small enough to be given to the refinery factory.
13. There is a shop for general mine requirements.

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Krushov Dol Mine

- 25X1X 14. The Krushov Dol Mine is entered from the Borieva Mine entrance and is reached after walking 1,900 meters to the northeast. Considering that the production of this mine is 450 tons in 24 hours, it is possible to conjecture that its complement consists of approximately six hundred persons. The metal in the Krushov Dol Mine is purer than that of the Borieva Mine. Although its administration is subordinated to that of Borieva, this mine has three or four Soviet technicians. [REDACTED] did not work in the [REDACTED]. 25X1X

Gudurska Mine

15. The Gudurska Mine is approximately five kilometers east of the Borieva Mine; it is located approximately 35 kilometers west of Ardino. The production of the Gudurska Mine is approximately 300 tons. The ore is brought to the Borieva crushing installations by aerial lines.

Rodopski Mine

- 25X1X 16. The Rodopski Mine is situated between the Gudurska and the Borieva Mines. The three mines are practically on one line. The distance between the Rodopski Mine and the Borieva Mine is three kilometers, and between the Rodopski Mine and the Gudurska Mine two kilometers. The ore produced there is loaded on trucks, brought to the vicinity of the crushing installations, and from there to the installations by car. The trucks cannot go up to the breaking installations. Part of the ore from this mine does not go to Kurdzhali after being broken up, but to the refinery installations in a village called Topuklu, which is situated 13 kilometers from Madan and 21 kilometers from the Borieva Mine. [REDACTED] the installations in this village are smaller models of those in Kurdzhali and that they do the same work. The ore is transported to Topuklu in trucks, whereas the ore for Kurdzhali is transported by aerial lines.

Konski Dol Mine

17. The Konski Dol Mine is located 2 kilometers north of Borieva; it was opened in 1950, and is still in an experimental capacity. The ore produced is transported by truck.

Petrovitsa Mine

18. The Petrovitsa Mine is located 2 kilometers south of Borieva, and produces approximately 240 tons of ore per day. The ore is sent to Borieva. The Germans opened this mine but did not work it.
19. A Soviet team, made up of 20 to 25 persons, is searching for metal in Madan. They have discovered some metal which is reportedly the same as that in Borieva.

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[REDACTED] Comment: For further information on the Gorubso Mines, your attention is called to [REDACTED].

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